MONDAY, MAY 18, 1914.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month 40 Federal system. BUNDAY, Per Year..... 2 50 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 50 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.... 75 FOREIGN RATES.

lummer months can have the daily and Sunday and evening editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses changed dealer or directly of Publication Office, tele

All checks, money orders. &c., to be made

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Man-York. President and Treasurer, Reick. 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau etreet; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassau

London office, Effingham House, I Arundel etreet, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre,

Washington office, Hibbs Building. Brookiyn office, 196 Livingston street and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases

send stamps for that purpose.

The Election of Reserve Bank Directors.

serve bank organization committee Martin Glynn's repressive aid! governing the election of Class A and Class B directors of the Federal reserve bank organization committee that the portions of the Federal Reserve act dealing with this subject are great amount of official interpretation, much less misinterpretation.

The sole argument for the organination committee's orders restricting member banks from voting except on group nominees is based on the requirement of the act that the member banks in every reserve district shall be divided into three groups according to capitalization. Why, it is asked in defence of the organization committee's rulings, was this grouping retained if voting was not to be restricted by it? The answer is easy. There was no provision when its original purpose was abandoned.

The currency bill introduced into Congress last June included a scheme or the election of reserve bank directors which was consistent with the excessive radicalism that obtained in he early stages of the new currency legislation. The bill as it passed the House made no substantial change in the election plan, the object being clearly to compel the election of a controlling majority of the reserve bank board which should be representative of member banks having preponderant numbers but only a small percentage of the banking resources of each re-

In arriving at the meaning of the of Representatives on Saturday: election provisions of the act it readwhich were stricken from the House bill by the Senate, the House subsequently concurring in the elimination. The deleted restrictions are:

"Every elector shall . . . select from among the names on the list periaining to his group . . . one name . . for director, Class A. The name receiving the greatest number to which he belongs. Directors of Class B shall be chosen in the same manner,'

There is no ground in the law for the rulings of the organization committee its respective group," and that "the moment against the deliberate Congres- It s as easy as talking nonsense. sional elimination of group restrictions on voting before the currency bill became the Federal Reserve act.

That there was no very intelligent purpose in retaining the grouping requirement is shown by the senseless retention of the superfluous reserve district electors. It was originally should constitute the list of candidates for Class A directors, and this intent was preserved in the bill which passed the House of Representatives. Never-House concurring in the change, the the combatant States, wholly upnecessary district reserve elec-

tor was retained for voting purposes. Leeping the group classification of Conference to mitigate the unnecessary banks in the law it was to give them horrors of war. Many of the infringean option to vote according to the ments were deliberate; they were coms.reugth of their class feeling. This mitted under orders by officers; even that the list of nominees must indicate Princes of Greece and Servia and Genzation committee has amended all that, responsibility for acts of inhumanity,

they shall vote.

ganization committee in this matter.

whether nominated in their own group affiliations. or not. One thing that the member DAILY, Per Year 6 00 New York city in the management of of the Balkan struggle, which are not SUNDAY, Per Month............ 25 the most important reserve bank in the war in any modern sense. The evils

Writing a Good Record.

Those members of the Legislature SUNDAY, Per Month............ 65 office who have aspired to see the law-DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.... 1 90 makers embark on a career of miscel-THE EVENING SUN, Per Month..... 25 laneous statute production in the ex-THE EVENING SUN, Per Year...... 2 50 traordinary session have received no THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1 03 | encouragement from the public at large. Readers of THE SEN leaving town for the Governor GLYNN'S plan to restrict the udice of the spirit in which the three session to financial subjects has been kingdoms, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece, generally approved. Hence hope ripens went into the earlier war for the liberas often as desired. Order through news- the appropriation and supply bills for cheerfully from their homes or fields. next year adopted and the lawmakers' There was a glow of generous patriotic baggage finally checked for home.

Governor's early proclamation has been longed to that class of better human accomplished or even attempted. This traits which war is believed by many proper adjustment of the inconsisten- atrocities perpetrated in this conflict. greater authority than the Legislature, for revenge upon their age-long enethat all recognize as necessary. The If our friends who favor us with manuscripts details must be worked out in Senate took advantage of the ailles' victories and Assembly, and their task should not be undertaken except by bodies elected after its proportions are understood by the electors.

We take it that the Senators and Assemblymen will go home with only An argument has already made its two or three bills to their credit. What appearance in behalf of the unwar- an amazingly refreshing record they ranted regulations of the Federal re- will have written for themselves with

In Colorado.

If it has been the opinion of the officlumsy, but they do not call for any intervention of the United States to the Interior at Berlin into the causes restore and maintain peace within the of the prevailing high prices of meat boundaries of that State meant the as- in Germany is: sumption of permanent responsibilities for policing its territory and repressing its lawless population President Wilson's message to Governor Am-MONS will free them from their error.

That protection of a State and its people against domestic violence for which provision is made in the Constitution cannot be tortured into performance of the ordinary duties of sovereignty, the commonplace functions of a solitical corporation in supgood reason for retaining the grouping pressing disorder and guarding life duty was taken off foodstuffs the im- not lost it altogether. The angel at the and property from violent and evilly disposed persons.

It is with extreme reluctance that the people of the United States see their armed forces invade a State on duty affecting its inhabitants. With undisguised relief and satisfaction they watch their withdrawal from such duty. President Wilson will meet no opposition in the enforcement of his evident determination to order the Federal soldiers out of Colorado at the earliest possible moment.

Fair Emoluments for All

There is something absolutely naive stock and bond bill filed with the House

"The most vicious thing about all comily becomes apparent that the reten- binations in transportation and all other tion of the grouping requirements is kinds of business is that while it multifar less significant than the removal plies the benefits of the few men retained of the group restrictions on voting it dispenses with the services of so many men both competent to fill the positions pluck flowers taught that such conduct and entitled to the fair emoluments thereof."

As an utterance of full grown men playfulness. We hope he may succeed. who have cut their eye teeth this almost passes belief. Plainly their idea gather flowers and greenery to take of "big business" is that its main purpose is to furnish good jobs at good pay for capable men. The "most vicious votes . . . shall be designated . . . thing about all combinations" evidently as Federal reserve director for the group is to practise economy by condensing work into the hands of just men enough to do it, getting rid of the useless,

Truly this is a new idea of ciency. It has one merit at least: it that a "member bank may nominate for is easily realized. All we have to do is give all the capable men in sight electors will vote only on the nominees nominal jobs at high pay and assign of their own group." The theory of im- them to the corporations which don't plication from the grouping require- need them but can bear the expense ments of the act cannot hold for a without quite going into bankruptcy.

Men of business have now a new principle of the "New Freedom" upon which to chew the cud of reflection.

The Balkan Wars Summed Up.

According to the report of the international commission which conducted performed their part in caring for the intended that the list of these electors a prolonged inquiry at the instance of parks. the Carnegle Peace Endowment, the recent conflicts among the Balkan peoples were the worst of all possible wars. The report of the commission, or rather theless when the Senate changed the the major part of it, now made public method of nomination and permitted for the first time, proves ad nauseam the member banks to suggest candi- that every law and usage of civilized dates for both classes of directors, the warfare was outraged by every one of

The armies without exception disregarded all the provisions of the con-If there was any reason at all for vention of 1907, framed by the Hague seems to be suggested by the provisions such high commanders as the Crown "by whom nominated," but the organi- eral Savov of Bulgaria took personal

It has arrogated to itself an option | But the acts of the regularly enrolled which clearly belongs to the member soldiery were not the only, perhaps not Mayflower" (in Memorial Hall, Plymbanks, an option to choose for whom the worst abominations. The partisan outh, Mass.); "Sheeted Ghosts," "Nilands which now cooperated with them | agara Falls." So we learn from "Who's In the opinion of THE SUN the mean and again skulked in their wake com- Who" for 1910-11. He lives in Boston, ber banks should give serious attention mitted deeds of atrocity that stagger to the necessity of defeating the or- the imagination. Even the "peaceful" population took advantage of the ebb ings, we may still be allowed to con-

candidates for reserve bank directors, different racial affinities or religious that American art should be encour- THE REAL MEXICAN QUESTION.

To this extent the report of the com banks in the New York district can mission loses much of its force as a ty-fourth year. Whatever of doubt may certainly do under the law and irre- polemic against war in general. The be thrown on the merit of a work by spective of the organization committee's inevitable losses in battle and by dis- the Government's purchase of the same, regulations is to agree upon nominees ease, the unavoidable destruction of the proposition to purchase connotates in conference among all three groups property, the financial burdens, the in- no such dubitation; and the Congresand arrange for an election which will dustrial and commercial disturbances sional Library, as everybody knows, is a frustrate any official purpose to cur- which are war all disappear from con- monument of brilliant if sometimes a which the world accepts as the dark side of a phase of life, which has its glorious and exalting aspect besides, are submerged in a chaos of horrors such as could only come to pass in a region where the spirit of the Dark to a living artist should dissipate the Ages, despite a veneer of twentieth cynical illusion of American artists. century amenities, still held sway over primitive instincts and passions.

The commission speaks without prejinto probability that this week will see ation of Macedonia. The men went feeling not unmixed with sympathy No such far reaching and funda- for their brethren in the region opmental consideration of the State's pressed by the Turks. The instincts fiscal system as was sketched in the and motives, though primitive, "bewill not be counted a misfortune. The to call forth." Nor were the worst cies and burdensome provisions that It is true that all the allies, especially now impose a too heavy load on the the Greeks in Macedonia and the Bultaxpayer involves action by a body of garians in Thrace, gave way to the lust The constitutional convention should mies. But even so, the worst of the lay the foundations of the reformation outrages were committed by the partisan bands and noncombatants who Representative Wingo of Arkansas to pillage and slay.

It was when the second war broke against all the other Powers of the sions; a substantial fraction of peninsula, that a hellish frenzy seems to have seized upon all.

"Inadequate Supplies."

The Hon, TALBOT J. ALBERT, American Consul at Brunswick, writes the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that "the main fact ascertained with some degree of clearness" by the cers or citizens of Colorado that the inquiry made by the Imperial Office of

"That the butchers and cattle dealers the high prices, but that these arise from sion of lawless violence inadequate supplies.

A tame and scientific conclusion. Guilt is personal." If the cow is over the moon, greed must be urging that superlunar flight. Inadequate supplies. indeed! Here is the new free tariff Euphrates and Tigris or anywhere else which was to send and must have on the material earth. Its true region sent foodstuff prices falling like Luci-FER. Statistics show that since the beauty have their dwelling. portation of fresh beef has amounted gate is our own conscience and his flamto two ounces of fresh beef for every man, woman, child and Indian untaxed in these United States. Yet the price of imported beef was more than 30 the Garden and try to recover something per cent, higher in March, under the of our original seives before we were law of light, than in Sptember, under spoiled by the world,

the law of darkness. Indict somebody; lock up somebody. Pass some more laws: the cost of living must come down before the fall elections.

"Confided to the Care of the Public,"

Commissioner Ward of the Department of Parks has asked the Board of City Magistrates to adopt a policy to excess. of greater severity toward persons convicted of injuring park property than has been the rule in the past. He wants to have those who uproof shrubs, Defence of a Much Slandered Jerusalem tear down branches from trees, and is a serious infraction of the law involving punishment, and not innocent

Often we hear of poor parents who home to bedridden invalids, and whose loving purpose is assumed to excuse their misbehavior. Perhaps there are cases of this kind, but they are of rare occurrence. Rowdies-and not all of them men-inspired by pure vandalism commit most of the offences and then make up picturesque stories to soften the judgment of the magistrates. By far the greater number of incidents of destruction of park vegetation spring from the meanest and worst of motives, Moreover, were all the uprooted plants torn from the earth with a selfish motive of respectable origin, toleration of such acts could no more be justified than could the killing of song birds by the plea that they were to fill a poor man's stomach.

The parks should be "confided to the care of the public"-and the public should stand by with a heavy club to see that all its constituent members

A Painting of the Oregon.

In the hands of the Senate Committee on the Library sleeps or wakes this bill, introduced on Friday by the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE:

"That for the purchase by the Joint Committee on the Library of the oil painting by WILLIAM F. HALSALL entitled 'Our Glory-the Battleship Oregon' the sum of \$25,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. WILLIAM FORMBY HALSALL, an Englishman by birth, followed the sea for some years, and "was in the United States navy during part of the civil war; since then, has painted marine pictures, including 'First Fight of Ironelads, Monitor and Merrimae'" (now in Senate Chamber, Washington); "The

Without recollection of Mr. HAL SALL's official or unofficial marine paint-What the member banks are entitled and flow of hostilities to murder, out gratulate Mr. Lorge on his belief that under the law to do is to vote for any rage and plunder their neighbors of the painter is worthy of his hire and 30,000

aged as other native industries used to be. Mr. HALSALL is now in his seven-

While a popular referendum may come to be the ultimate jury by which works of art will be selected for the Government, Mr. Longe's taste, and especially in marines, should be dependable. Irrespective of that, the proposal to pay the round sum of \$25,000 some of whom are getting almost Philistinely prosperous, that an artist must die if he wants good prices.

If Colorado cannot enforce her own laws she had better withdraw her Senators from Washington and accept a territorial form of government.

The philanthropic Mr. Forp is going to "lay off" 6,000 employees. As these workers have been paid double what their services were worth in the open market are they not entitled to normal wages during the slack season? And in his studies of social conditions did Mr. FORD ever hear that a steady job at a living wage was better than occasional work with high pay?

I think I know the temper of the Amer. can people. I think I have read cor-ectly the history of this country, and, whether you do it this year or next, I think those hearing me now will live to sit in a Congress that will see the Mexican der pushed to the Panama Canal.-

So far as the usual vehicles for expression of the temper of the American people disclose their present state of mind, they are not ambitious for any out, in which Bulgaria was pitted extension of their territorial possessindeed, long for relief from some of the burdens assumed in the past. But if fate has correctly inspired the Representative from Arkansas on a subject which others of longer experience than his find difficult and obscure, could he not find it in his heart to restrain his tongue at a time when silence is not mly golden but might also be the means of saving the lives of a number of his fellow citizens?

Of course Mayor MITCHEL does not approve promiscuous clubbing by the police. Who could ever believe it? Let s hope Commissioner Woods will duly impress upon his men the distinction are not to be blamed, as supposed, for between lawless violence and the repres-

> Sir William Willcocks is very ingenious in his explanations of the legends of Genesis, but he will never persuade us that the Garden of Eden was situated at the junction of the is the heart of man, in whose inner sanctuary alone innocence, peace and ing sword is our material desire. But his vigilance is not sleepless, and most the cool shades and refreshing airs of

The plague of social legislation is bearing fruit in Germany. Privy Councillor Kirdorf tells the Association of Mineral Interests that the productive pacity of the empire is being imby compulsory social service. Financial burdens and irksome inspections in the interest of health and safety have produced ill will, and at last employers are being forced to organize a defence league The lesson is the common one of the reform spirit running

PRO-ANANIAS.

Tax Dodger.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: please the court; I appear for Ananias his habit of presenting him as the prince f liars, greatest and most reprehensible of all prevaricators and king of cheats is Just. What did he really do? Only at thousands of representative citizens New York do every year, without any qualms of conscience at all, swore off part of his taxes. And it was not even a law-ful tax, at that, which he shaved down a bit, but a demand made by a church for Il he had. Everybody in the grip of St.

Peter's eloquence was told to "hand up" all he got for his property. Ananias, being human and possibly intelligent, realized that something might be needed for the family to live on, so he "kept back a portion" of his money. This is all that is charged against him; yet, to read what has been written, one would suppose him to have been a grafter, a thief and a cheat of the most abominable type. Is it not enough that he should have been dropped dead for his offence, without blackening his memory forever? If Ananias deserved to die for his little act of thrift fibbery, what is to be the penalty for others who have neglected to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth"

Ananias did not care to pose. He never laimed to have discovered the ends of the arth; he never stole a patent; he never earth; he never stole a patent; he never worked a fake corporation game on the public; he never bribed a man to vote for him; he never plagiarized an author's work into a stage play; he is not charged with selling short weight groceries; he never said he got his money "off of Finnegan"; he never was arrested for unlawful use of the mails; he never picked a pocket, broke a bank or burglarized a house; and there is no testimony on record to show that his neighbors regarded him as a cheat, a swindler or an garded him as a cheat, a swindler or an everyday liar. The worst that can be everyday liar. The worst that can be said of him is that he swore off a portion of his tax. Why, then, place him at the head of the liars' brigade?

the head of the liars' brigade?

It's absurd, and it's unjust to other and greater liars too. That Ananias told an untruth we will admit; but we will not admit, your Honor, that he is the chief of liars, or that he is even eligible for membership in the club which has been stupidly named in his memory.

We demand an acquittal for Ananias.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN For the Defendant.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Mr. Webster's Voice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir. Accord tones of Daniel Webster failed to attract and actually drove people away." This state ment must be a joke devised by some Bob The rich must cal tones of Mr. Webster's voice are torical as well as traditional. And there must be men living who so remember it.

New York, May 17. F. E. Henat.

Growth of Tokie. Daily Consular and Trade Reports According to the new census Tokio's population is 2,033,321, an increase of nearly 410,000 over that of 1909. The number of houses recorded to 519.735, an increase of

Admiral Chadwick Discusses Underlying Conditions-Is Pancho Villa After All Perhaps a Potential Cromwell? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To

things are or should be clear. 1. That Mexico has been governed by an upper class mainly of Spanish blood which owns the land and wealth of that country.

2. That below this class is an ignorant, immoral, intemperate mass of fifteen times perhaps as numerous as the other, owning nothing and practically serfs to the million, say, of the first class. Mexico is the Russia of two generations since, with the added great difficulty that these serfs are of several very diverse races of Indians with mixtures of all degrees. Mexico is thus fundamentally Indian in blood and temperament; not Spanish.

3. The unrest of this great mass of Indians and people of Indian mixture, own Administration, nor would it be ground since the Spanish conquest under the millstone of slavery, is the main cause of the revolution. They do not know what they want; they only know that they do not want what they have, which is nothing. Their revolt has almost as little of actual mentality, when one goes below the leaders, as has the movement of an earthquake, to which in a way it may be compared. And they are going to continue to revolt until they have some of the benefits of life; land to cultivate and the right live their lives for themselves instead of for their (practical) owners. Thus any dictator set up by the higher class car only exist for long by armed suppression of this lower class, as did Diaz. a model despot.

Such, as I see them, are the real conditions. In illustration of the foregoing is the following extract from an article in El Mundo of Havana which was reprinted in El Dictamen [Opinion] of Mexico city, with the latter's strongly expressed approval. El Mundo says in part:

What is taking place in Mexico-is it cess of dissolution or transforma-Let us consider,

country of fourteen or sixteen million inhabitants, we are not sure of the exact number, of whom it is calculated that twelve or thirteen million are native Indians, who remain submerged ance, it has been attempted to install a democratic government—"a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," and its destruction, which could have been predicted, and which was bound to happen, has been complete and irreparable. In Mexico it is impossible for this great mass of the population, deprived of the necessities of life and of the most elemental education, to take part in political affairs. These millions of people These millions of people are simply inhabitants, they are not citizens. It never was possible, nor is it possible now, that this enormous multitude, sunk in the deepest misery and gross ignorance, could by itself establish a gov-ernment worthy of the name. The condi-tions necessary to establish a true government cannot come from this poor and intensely ignorant mass. The rulers in Mexico have never occupied themselves with the huge national task, the great patriotic obligation, of transforming this ribal, into a body of citizens.

ies of hunger in his own country cannot have much love for it. He who is in want, or is lacking in even the rudiments of education, cannot be a citizen conscious of his rights and civil duties.

Such is the economic and mental condition of the mass of the Mexican people. In order for the republic to have established itself on a firm foundation it was necessary to raise this mass to a higher level of life, both economic and mental, by means of a good agrarian system, and a good school system

In Mexico, whose territory is several times larger in extent than that of France Germany, the common people are in want of land to cultivate. These lands of vast extent are in the hands of a comparatively few owners. There are "ranches," or "haclendas" as we say in Cuba, as large as the province of Havana (2,000 square miles). All of the land is monopolized by a

of the land is monopolized by a In the midst of this vast surplus

wise, are in possession of the land. Imagine the province of Havana in the

ands of one or two owners.
On their part, immense wealth: for the remainder of the population, frightful departure from this decent practice.

is is the condition of affairs in lco; for a few land holders, great on, the deepest misery.

Economically, nothing good, nothing enericial has resulted in this country through its republican form of govern-ment. Nor has the intellectual condition treme want exists in any class of people

ignorance exists also.

Culture can only exist with creature comforts. The efforts of a hungry people comforts of the efforts of the strife for bread. are concentrated on the strife for bread, and not in cultivating the land. Bread must come before books.

Under such conditions peace does not exist in Mexico, nor will it ever exist. An implacable dictatorship such as that of Diaz may be able to retain the masses in subjection for a time, but they break or attempt to break the bond soon as they feel themselves sufficiently strong, or as soon as they perceive signs of weakness in the resources of the Go

Under the liberal tyranny of Don Porfirlo Diaz the wealth and culture of the ruling class of scarcely a million and half of people increased rapidly. But this class, the owners of the means of production, land, capital, commerce and professions. prosperity limited.

trois the political and economic condi-tions of the country.

But the great mass of humanity con-

tinued to live in the same abject misery as it did a century ago under the aristocratic government of the Viceroys. This existing condition may be summed

follows: lowest order of the social and political organization, the great mass of the population, composed of Indians and mestizos, absolutely indifferent to all parties or administrations, is completely alienated from the political affairs of

is an indifferent and inert mass, which is animated only through ed pressure, which moves only through force of necessity.

And above, in the highest station, is the

privileged class of wealth, the class which makes and controls the political conditions the country,

What is desired by this ruling class, this "elite" formed by wealth and educa-tion, is a strong Government, which can maintain order, or reestablish it if dis-turbed, and which will maintain the condition of affairs existing at present, the status quo. This class supported Don Porfirlo Diaz during his thirty years dicta-torship. This power of this class is passed along, and any move toward its modification or extinction is resisted.

To the great social mass, poor and ignorant, to whom have been denied land or schools, "peace" and the "republic" are

Madera, Huerta, Zapata, Carranza, Orozco, Villa, with whoever takes up arms, with every Government or with every revolutionist will join thousands of Indians

nothing for the aims or ideals of their leaders. All those are a matter of indifference to the mass from which come the rank and file of the combatants. War or peace, it is all the same to them. In fact it is easier to live by war than by peace, for war is pillage and sack in a commu-

nity of wealth.

The saddest feature of the situation in the student of things Mexican certain Mexico is that there does not appear to be any comprehension or realization of the true state of affairs or the remedy, if through its own efforts the country is to work out its salvation. It is this which concerns us most, since for the country we have a sincere and long standing sym-

pathy. However, let us not despair. Perhaps what we see is not the dissolution of Mexico, but its regeneration, its transformation. that "la morte es la fermentation de la vida."

Viewing things thus, and I think it is the just view, an administration in sympathy with such a view is a neces sity to Mexico.

I know nothing of the secrets of our proper for me to attempt to prophesy what may come of the pending mediation, but whatever the result I venture

to say that there will be no war. There is no gainsaying that such new Mexican administration will have meet great difficulties. There will be the financing of the breaking up of the overgrown landed properties and distribution of land to the peons, the holding in check of these millions of brutalized peasants suddenly discnthralled, the suppression of almost cer- us have it fully understood that we go tain widespread brigandage. things will call for a statesmanship and a character little if any short of those of a Cromwell. Villa may be such a man in the rough. Who knows?

through the mists seem to loom the figures of Carranza and Villa as the only logical leaders, in evidence, of the Mexicans as a people; through such, as I see things, is the only road, though it is one of enormous difficulty, which can lead to permanent peace. Any possibility of Huerta's remaining in power is declared outside of the question; and, in my view, happily so. To admit such a possibility would be to continue Mexican revolution indefinitely. If we are to look to lifting Mexico out of the present slough, President Wilson's procedure is right, morally and practically, It is the only way by which permanent good to Mexico, and consequently those of the outside world having relaions with Mexico, is possible.

The outlook is not agreeable, but

eems in sight shall intimate that we withdraw. I have no doubt we shall promptly do so, sending instead an army of missionaries, not to proselyte, not to there will be no arrests and no person turn at once the Indian from his ancient will be ejected. My people and I are not will be ejected. turn at once the Indian from his ancient gods which he still worships along with afraid of the truth.

mentality capable of such development. In any case he should have the chance, For it is he that is Mexico

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16.

"OUR BEST ANCESTORS." Reason Why the Cincinnati Society Will

Not Publish Certain Papers. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 1 have read the editorial in to-day's Sun on the refusal of the Cincinnati Society to publish some of its papers. An inadequate report of the discussion in opposition to their publication may place the society in a wrong light, and I venture to state what really occurred.

A box of old papers has lately been

examined and indexed and a motion was made to publish the papers. In common with others members I objected on account made to publish the papers. In common with others members I objected on account of the expense, and that they contained no matter of historic interest which the society or its members had not already given to the world. I added that I thought there were some matters relating to the poverty of the founders which it did not there were some matters relating to the poverty of the founders which it did not seem necessary now to publish. few. In the midst of this vast surplus seem necessary now to publish. The sothe whole Indian population is perishing
from misery and starvation.

Mere existence is impossible to a
people who are in fact in a condition of
actual slavery. The true owners of
Mexico are those who lawfully, or otherwise are in prosession of the land. condition of the officers from whom the beneficiaries claim descent, and my recollection of some of the papers seems to indicate that their publication might be a

As to the gentleman who was sent to France and whose accounts were under discussion, my objection was that there to destruction. It has, it come an international nuisance.

"In such a case a neighbor had been a long and uninteresting correspondence about these accounts, travelling expenses and the like, which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been settled in a manner honorable to all contents of the like which had been a long and uninteresting correspondence about these accounts, travelling the like which had been a long and uninteresting correspondence about these accounts are supported by the like which had been a long and uninteresting correspondence about these accounts are supported by the like which had been set the lik thes; for the great mass of the popula- had been a long and uninteresting corre expenses and the like, which had been set-tled in a manner honorable to all parties, but that the details of this were of no epirit of conquest and greed of territory but that the details of this were of no interest, and it would be absurd to go to the expense of their publication.

tory and that of its members. They are very proud of the honorable poverty and struggles of their forebears, and that the funds of the society which have done so much good come from the gift of one month's pay of officers who could ill afford to give the money. But all this always been known and it did not seem

necessary to publish it again.
CHARLES B. ALEXANDER. of the Pennsylvania Society. NEW YORK, May 16.

UNION SEMINARY.

A Presbyterian Divine Asks if It Is an Organ of Socialism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir.

Rev. Bouck White, who has been sent to the workhouse for interrupting the service of a Christian church last Sunday morning, has stated that Union Seminary, of which he is a graduate, having been a notable exponent of "higher criticism" is hereafter to be an important factor in bringing about a social revolution. thesis in defence of which he seems to regard himself as a martyr or The ness" is that "wealth is immoral."

understand that he is a Socialist.
I raise the question now: Does Union Seminary indorse the platform of Bouck White? Does Union Seminary stand for socialism? Will some one who can ausocialism? Will some one who can au-thoritatively speak for that institution answer this question plainly? The public doubtless knows pretty generally that nearly a generation Union Seminary been a sensitive spot in the Presbyterian Church, or rather, as it is now un nected with our church, it has been escasion of a good deal of pain to a large body of Presbyterians who have seen to graduates inducted year after year into a department of benevolence to have Presbyterian pulpits; but, so far as I a department of benevolence to have such problems as now confront the Unit such problems. body of Presbyterians who have seen its inary an organ of socialism? I have al-ways tried to maintain a fair and kindly attitude toward this training school for ministers, but surely the church has a terestedness. direct interest in the question I raise. deeds would

I would not ask this question if Professor Fagnani had not appeared, according to newspaper reports, at Mr. White's trial, apparently to defend his course last Sunday morning. Does this professor stand also for the proposition that "wealth is

immoral" If so may I ask where Union Seminary would be if it had not been for it wealthy benefactors, among others Charle nothing. But what this mass does desire is to show its discontent, its hatred of wealth, and who in his day was looked a regime or a condition of affairs under which it is difficult to exist.

Butler, who certainly was a man of wealth, and who in his day was looked upon as a pretty high type of Christian which it is difficult to exist. With Diaz or against him, with or against has to vote now and then on the question of ordaining to our ministry Union Seminary graduates I venture to propound

the above inquiries in all sincerity GEORGE FRANCIS GREENE. CRANFORD, N. J., May 16.

TAFT LAUDS WILSON'S ATTITUDE IN MEXICO -

If War Comes It Will Be "In Mankind's Service." He Says.

HOPEFUL FOR MEDIATION

Ex-President Regrets Aid Given to One of Contending Parties.

Ex-President Taft, speaking on "Incanational Peace" at a Peace Sunday meet ng in the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, came out unequivocally in favor of the Administ tion's Mexican policy and said it was the duty of the American people to hold up the hands of President Wilson in his effort to bring about an honorable end + a complicated situation.

"If we are to be involved in war be cause of Mexican anarchy," he said, "let into it 'in the service of mankind,' as the President phrases it, and not upon the issue of a mere punctilio in naval cere monial."

On the other hand, Mr. Taft thought that if in our course toward Mexico we had not exerted such a direct influence to aid one of the contending parties this Government would not now be so near general intervention and war, nor would we have been so responsible for law and order in the event that a new governmen comes into power through our influence.

Before the meeting it was rumored the W. W. agitators would break up the service in an attempt to speak from the same platform as the ex-President. Rabb Stephen S. Wise, his assistant, Rabb Goldstein, and a number of ushers had heard of it. When the service began Rabbi Wise stepped forward and said if when the new Mexican regime which is signly what the stage and ask the industries of the congregation.

"If there be any interruption," he said "I trust the person wishing to be heard will interrupt me and not the dis-tinguished and welcome guest of the hour

gods which he still worships along with the Virgin Mary, but to put him in the way of such turning, and try to give him that mental uplift which is needed for his social advance.

Over all, however, hangs the dark

Over all, however, hangs the dark silence, but the ushers were not a proached and had not received a note the end of the services.
Oscar S. Straus introduced Mr. Taf

who said in part:
"With our dreadnoughts and our othbattleships assembled at Tampico. Vecruz and Mazatlan, with 5,000 or more our regular army in possession of a Mex city, and with the rest of our available force assembling at convenient strategi-points for possible further invasion Mexican territory, it may occur to so that it is not appropriate to have a Pea Sunday or to hold a peace meeting. I those of us, however, who hope that y may not be involved in further warling activity or in actual war there could no time more fitting for an expression that hope. This is not a time for wising that the past had been otherwise, to for candor and a clear understanding This is not a time for wis

the situation. "Our arguments and our hopes for peacontending parties, we would not now be

intervention and further conflict.
"A three years war has laid waste the country, destroyed its industry and expose all foreigners resident in the country to lawless violence and all their investments there to destruction. It has, in fact, be-

the expense of their publication.

The members of the society have published all the material in the possession of the society bearing on its early history and that of its members.

The members of the society have published all the material in the possession of the society bearing on its early history and that of its members.

The depth of conquest and greed of territory "There are 14,000,000 people in Mexico Much of the population is in the tropics are 760,000 square miles. Large parts are trackless deserts; large parts are difficult mountain ranges. are difficult mountain ranges; large parts are tropical jungle and forest. We have, say, 50,000 mobile troops of the regular army fit to take the field in Mexico. If the available military force of men trained and made hardy by the wars that have been going on in Mexico for the last three

years were to be massed against our troops we should need a much larger force than we now have to capture the larger strategic inland towns. "After we have captured them and dis-persed the armies the forces against us would adopt a system of guerrilla warfare That is easy to carry on and suppress in such a country. The best ex-pert estimate of the force required to apture and garrison the necessary uppress guerrilla warfare and tranqui lize the country is 400,000 men, and it is said that this would take two or three

involve an expenditure and n-\$1,000,000 a day.

"The wisest course for us to pursue if
a the duty is before us of suppressing an-is archy in Mexico would be to blockade all the Mexican ports because the military weakness of the country is not in lack of hardy men but in lack of military supplies and food provision. If we could be content to take the seaports and blockade the country until we could make reasonthe country until we could make reasonable preparation for the task, then when ready for action we could do the work at the least cost of life and time and money."

PROF. GULICK FOR PEACE.

Urges Department of Benevolence to Handle International Questions.

Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, taking the place of Secretary of State Bryan as Per Day speaker at the Broadway Taberbay This department would be buttressed by an ample budget and a flood of disar-terestedness. Generosity and unselfis deeds would operate to promote friend with Mexico and to wipe out "yellow peril."

PEACE FRIENDS FOR WILSON

Resolutions Indorsing Stand at Hagne Treaty Celebration.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 17.—The watchful waiting policy of President "watchful waiting" policy of Prison and Socretary Bryan in Mexico was praised this afternoon by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York city, who was the principal speaker at the celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of The Hague. At the close of the meeting a resolution was adopted indorsing the stand taken by the President in the Mexican troubles.